request of many
gain announce myself a
the Office of Sheriff of
ted to my fellow-citizens
retofore given me, shall
ge. I can only promise to
with what ability I may
HECTOR McNEILL.
14-tc

request of many
nounce myself a Candidate
of Sheriff of Bladen Co.
ect, to discharge the duties
ore done.
B. FITZRANDOLPH
24-tc

ACHINE WORKS,
STREET.
LE, N. C.
erected buildings suitable
E WORK—also declare
give notice that they are
in their line with neat
kinds of SCROLL SAW
to notice. Having a new
achine, we are prepared
kinds of Planing
ion of Buildings, long
ng to be found in the
ished and the evening
ployed.
ALTON & BARRY.
penters & Draughtsmen.
54-tf

R & SONS
located the best Body
KET, N. C., to which
s earnestly invite the
omers of our State. By
ness, by men who are
Leather Shoes as
are made of Tops
we do not put any work
e time to insure
have prompt sales
D. A. CARTER.
JOHN Q. CARTER.
N. C.
4tf

of Turpentine
rs.
fully inform Turpentine
he is now manufacturing
rpentine Still,
Copper work done on
n taken in exchange for
ourselves at
M. A. BAKER'S
op, Fayetteville, N. C.
8tf

AGLISHMENT
it my Establishment
F HARNESS,
Skins, Whips and Oil,
r, Calf Skins and Oil,
d Horses and Cattle
s, Valises, Saddlery,
ork in the State, sold
est New York prices
AMES WILSON,
N. C., near the Wharf.
59-1ypd

LS, &c.
el and Tanners' Oil,
Putty, Window Glass
N DESTROYER
AMES MARTINE.
66tf

make Money!
om three to five dollars
ng me one dollar. The
quires little labor and
J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.
31-3m

LEY,
on Merchant,
N. C.
29tf

JOHN McLAURIN
AURIN,
Forwarding
ts,
INGTON, N. C.
eral Stores, Flour and
for sale or shipment.
attention.
Mayor; E. P. Hall,
ne N. C.
64-1y

TON,
LUMBER,
C.
siness entrusted to his
54-1ypd

N,
erchant,
N. C.
on to consignments of
ther Country Produce
11-1m*tf

CAROLINA,
TY.
the April Term, 1860.
mald and wife, et. al.
of Will.
e of the Court that
e defendants in this
ordered therefore
Fayetteville Observer,
n of Fayetteville, N
ad Archibald McDon-
erm of this Court to
the Court House in
next, then and there
cation, otherwise the
and the same heard
of our said Court, at
April, 1860.
McNEILL, Clerk.
26*6t

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 23, 1860. [NO. 2251.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Perilous Balloon Ascension.—On the 4th July, Prof. Steiner made his 89th ascension in the balloon "Europa," from Milwaukee. In his account of his voyage he says:—"When I had been out forty minutes I was overtaken by a thunder storm which was moving in an oblique direction to my course, and in an instant I was surrounded by clouds. It would be utterly impossible to describe the grandeur and beauty of this scene. Its suddenness was startling. The first intimation that I had of its vicinity was on turning my head and seeing a bank of clouds at least 500 feet high, moving towards me with an impressive steadiness. These clouds soon surrounded me on all sides—above, arching themselves into a mighty rotunda, and leaving a space through which the clear blue sky could be seen. Thus shut in, I seemed to be fixed in a tremendous shaft of vapor. The lightning darted up and down the sides, and the thunder peals were loud and continuous. I, however, felt no alarm, knowing that the balloon was a non-conducting substance. Once, while in this situation, I hallood as loud as I could, and the increase and reverberation of my voice in this dome almost stunned me. * * * * * *

It was about six o'clock. I did all that was in my power to lighten her, throwing over my grappling irons, and everything of weight—even to my overcoat. But all was of no avail—down she came; and by the time the storm was over, (7 o'clock and 5 minutes,) I struck the Lake ten miles from the mouth of the Kalamazoo River and nine miles from land. There was not a vessel in sight, and it was impossible for me to reach land if I parted with my balloon. I knew that if I could get up, 8,000 feet, I could strike an easterly current that would take me ashore, and as this was my only chance, I coolly set about putting it in execution. I immediately got upon the "concentrating hoop" above the basket, and as the weight of the latter prevented me from unsnapping the cords, I cut them with my pocket knife. The moment she was relieved of this weight, she rose, with me sitting on the hoop, holding the valve ropes in my hand. In three minutes I reached an elevation of 5,000 feet. In fifteen minutes I was over the beach, and tightening my cords, I shot downwards—first perpendicularly, and then (influenced by an under current,) slightly in a westerly direction, striking in the water ten feet from the land, and without any difficulty waded ashore.

Blondin's Folly.—The Niagara News thus sketches Blondin's performances on the Fourth:

"Having secured his balancing pole and fastened the two ends of a rope some fifty feet apart to his main cable, the rope hanging some twenty or thirty feet below he descended to the centre of this slack rope, where, upon this mere thread, he performed with as much apparent unconcern as though in a theatre. With straps around his ankles he suspended himself, thus hanging two or three feet below even the slack rope. He also stood up, as boys sometimes venture to do in a swing; this latter feat being to all appearances really the most dangerous, for the rope was a mere swing, and very unsteady. He also whirled himself heels over head some fifteen or twenty times, about as fast as a spinner would turn her quill-wheel. People held their breath in utter amazement at such recklessness. He ran up hand over hand to the main cable, where he hung by one leg, &c. He then proceeded to the Canada side, occupying altogether in this insane exhibition only twenty-one minutes."

The Tomato for Food.—Dr. Bennet, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it various important medical properties. First: That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and least harmful agents known to the profession. Second: That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases. Third: That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone. Fourth: when used as an article of diet it is an almost sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Fifth: That it should be constantly used for daily food, either cooked or raw, or in the form of Catsup; is the most healthy article now in use.

How Judge Douglas became a Slaveholder.—It has often been asserted that Judge Douglas, through his first wife, became the proprietor of a slave plantation, with slaves upon it. The real facts are related by his friend and biographer, J. W. Sheahan, Esq., who has recently published a life of Douglas, for the purpose of advancing the Presidential prospects of the "Small Giant." Mr. Sheahan says in his book that on the 7th of April 1847, Judge Douglas was married to Miss Martha Denny Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina. That on the day after his marriage, Col. Martin placed in the hands of his new son-in-law a deed of certain plantations, including the slaves upon them, in the State of Mississippi, and that Judge Douglas declined to accept the gift; that Col. Martin died the following year, leaving those plantations to Mrs. Douglas and her surviving children, with the wish expressed in his will that the slaves should remain in the family. Those slaves are now the property of the children of Judge Douglas by his first wife. His wife *was* and his children *are* slaveholders, and he himself has said publicly in the Senate, "I have no wish, no aspiration to be considered purer or better than *she* who was or *they* who are slaveholders."

Petersburg Express.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of this Institution opened last Tuesday evening with the annual sermon by Dr. Lacy, President of the College. It took place in the magnificent chapel of the new College building, a room 80 feet square, with seats enough to accommodate about 1000 persons. If we were to characterise the sermon, we would say it was in all respects fitting the occasion, the high reputation of its author, his age and his position in the College.

Wednesday morning the representatives of the Eumenean Society occupied the rostrum. J. J. Stringfellow, of Chester, S. C., delivered the valedictory; and C. M. Richards, of Ala., the Response., Society Diplomas presented by O. A. Wylie of Chester, S. C.

The first thing in the afternoon was the Annual Oration by Hon. S. J. Person, of Wilmington. It was an elegant piece of composition, enriched with many a sparkling gem and spiced with several penetrating witticisms.

Then followed another Valedictory Address and Response, this time from members of the Philanthropic Society—P. W. Hattrick, of Guilford, and J. H. Gouger, Davidson, being the representatives. Diplomas were presented by G. P. Erwin, of Morganton.

The Anniversary Address by Rev. T. W. Hall, of S. C., closed the exercises of the day. This was also a well conceived and able address.

The Students' Party was given Wednesday evening. It was exceedingly gay, cheerful and happy. Eight hundred tickets had been distributed among the fair daughters of Eve, and guessing at the number present, we think three out of four honored the compliment paid them.

Thursday was Commencement day. The Salutatory, (in Latin,) was delivered by Augustus Leazer, of Rowan. Then followed five orations by members of the graduating class, to-wit: Wm. McDuffie, of S. C., Edwin N. McAulay, of Iredell, M. McR. McLauchlin, of Cumberland, D. C. Love, of Miss.; M. L. Ray, of Cumberland; W. N. Dickery, Ark.

Degrees were then conferred upon the following gentlemen: A. A. W. Burkhead, Iredell; Wm. N. Dickery, Ark.; L. M. Downes, Mecklenburg; J. C. Grier, Meck.; P. W. Hatrick, Guilford; A. Leazer, Rowan; D. C. Love, J. C. Love, Miss; P. P. Maxwell, Davidson College; E. N. McAulay, Iredell; Wm. McDuffie, S. C.; W. F. Morrison, Iredell; M. L. Ray, Cumberland; W. W. Robison, Mecklenburg; C. L. Sims, J. J. Stringfellow, S. C.; Ed. Strudwick, Ala.; Jos. Thompson, Mecklenburg; B. F. Wilson, Charlotte; and M. R. McLauchlin, Cumberland.

The Valedictory Address was delivered by Joseph Thompson, of Mecklenburg.

We have attended many commencements at Davidson, but remember none which was marked by so many indications of promise as this—none in which more harmony and good will was apparent; none more spirited, nor more brilliant.

Salisbury Watchman.

Davidson College.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, held last week, Rev. Drury Lacy resigned the Presidency of the Institution. Col. J. A. Leland resigned the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, and C. D. Fishburne resigned the Professorship of Greek. The Rev. Dr. Waddill of Lagrange College, Tenn., was elected President, and V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Concord, was elected Professor of Belles Lettres—a professorship not heretofore filled.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees held in the town of Charlotte on the 2d Thursday in August to fill the two vacant Professorships.

Charlotte Democrat.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

The following opinions were delivered on Monday last:

By PEARSON, C. J. In den ex dem Granberry vs Newby, from Perquimons, judgment reversed. In doe ex dem McRae vs Williams, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Whitehurst vs Insurance Comp., from Craven, directing a venire de novo. In Adjutant General vs the Governor, from Chatham, directing a mandamus. In Sanders vs Sanders, affirming the decree. In Hollister vs Attmore, in equity from Craven.

By BATTLE, J. In State vs R. T. Williams, from Rockingham, declares that there is no error—motion in arrest of judgment overruled. In McRay vs Twyal, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. In Buie vs Wooten, from Cumberland, venire de novo awarded. In doe ex dem Thomas vs Bell, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. In McMillan vs Turner, from Duplin, judgment reversed, venire de novo. In Frost vs Andrews, from Jones, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In True vs Parker, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Frolick vs Schonewald, from New Hanover, directing a venire de novo. In Worth vs Winbourn, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Hartsfield vs Allen, from Craven, exception sustained. In Dibble vs Jones, in equity, from Lenoir, the injunctions to be dissolved. In Clayton vs Fulp, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Press.*

Weather Item.—A very copious shower fell yesterday afternoon, which cooled the air and was no doubt a great benefit to growing crops; but the rain was accompanied by heavy wind, which prostrated several trees, and broke and disfigured others, and we fear did similar damage in the country.

Since the above was in type, we learn that seven negroes were sitting under a tree at Hall's Store, where the tax-gathering was being held, four of whom were killed by a stroke of lightning.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR.—The Executive Committee for the Wake District have nominated Hon. A. W. Venable for Elector, in place of Henry W. Miller, Esq. declined, who was in place of Paul C. Cameron, Esq., declined.

CANDIDATES.—John W. Norwood Esq. has withdrawn from the canvass for the Commons in Orange, and the Democracy have nominated John F. Lyon in his place.

An Accommodating Gentleman.—Mr. Breckinridge is an *accommodating* gentleman. He ran in 1856 for the Vice Presidency on the Cincinnati platform, and was elected; and he is now mounted upon another platform, and utterly repudiates that which bore him into office four years ago. *Such is Democracy.—Richmond Whig.*

In a Tight Spot.—The Oswego N. Y. Gazette, whose editor is a Buchanan postmaster, puts up both the Breckinridge and Douglas tickets. It prefers Breckinridge and Lane, (that is to save the post office,) but goes for Douglas as the regular candidate under protest, (which is to save the patronage of his paper.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1860.

CORRECTIONS.—The Charlotte Democrat astonishes us! It actually corrects two errors into which it had fallen, one that the Alabama State Convention had repudiated Bell and Everett and resolved to go for Breckinridge and Lane, and the other that Mr. Crittenden had declared for Breckinridge. It adds,—"We make these corrections because we do not desire to produce any wrong impression; and whenever any incorrect statement appears in our columns we shall always be found ready to rectify it."

Such unusual conduct for a Democratic paper may subject it to the suspicion of abandoning the party. It certainly is one good step in the right direction.

But while its hand was in, might not the Democrat have corrected a third error? It told its readers that we had not published Gov. Ellis's Card about the "horse-leech speech," whereas we published all the material part of it instantly on its reception, (at some inconvenience, too,) at least five days before the Democrat published it.

And we will supply it with still another opportunity for correction. It says,—

"We have heretofore established the fact that John Pool, the opposition candidate for Governor, when in the Legislature, *voted against ad valorem* and also *voted against calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.* His friends have attempted to explain why he so voted, but they have not denied the fact that *he did vote against* ad valorem and a Convention. Truth will not permit them to deny it. But as soon as Mr. Pool was nominated for Governor, he turns about and favors what he had before opposed. We pledge our word to the people that these charges are true; and that they place Mr. Pool in an inconsistent position and show that he cannot be trusted, every one can see for himself."

The Democrat "pledges its word." But Mr. Pool makes a question of veracity about it. He pledges *his* word that he does *not* "favor what he before opposed;" and he shows that the things were not the same. He said in reply to Gov. Ellis at Gatesville (a discussion which the readers of the Democrat have never been permitted to see—not even the Democratic report of it, revised by Ellis himself it is said,)—

"That the Governor in his speech had represented him as having voted against the principle of equal taxation while a member of the Legislature—that *he had never given any such vote,* and that his votes referred to by the Governor were *in exact conformity with his present position.*"

And Mr. Pool went on to show this very plainly by quoting from the Journals of the Legislature. All of which may be found in his speech at Gatesville, published in the Observer of April 12th, and which we shall look for in the next Democrat, since it pledges itself to rectify any incorrect statement that appears in its columns. Pray do so, so that "every one can see for himself."

Mr. Pool has also contradicted the Democrat's statement in every discussion throughout the State, and shown that it is erroneous.

A STRANGE BLUNDER.—The Charlotte Democrat has had "a conversation with a poor man and small farmer," who said:—

"That the poor man had no cause to complain of the present mode of taxation, for the poor man receives from the public revenue and the Literary Fund more money for the purpose of educating his children than he had to pay in the way of taxes. Take a man for instance who only pays a poll tax and a tax on a few hundred acres of land; his tax altogether probably does not amount to more than five dollars, while, if he has two or three children who attend a common school, he gets back in that way not only his five dollars but ten or fifteen dollars, the sum he would have to pay for education were it not for the amount derived from taxation for that purpose. Now, who pays the most of this tax for common schools? Why the large property-holder of course—his real estate, his money at interest, his trading capital, &c."

Now we respectfully ask our friends of the Democrat if they do not *know* that not one cent of the public taxes goes to the common school fund, except $11,867 10 tax on Retailers of Liquors and Auctioneers? If they do not know this we refer them to page 5 of the last Comptroller's Report; and if they do know it, do they think it exactly candid to make the above statement? In either case, is it not a duty to correct its error? The Common School Fund is derived from Bank and Railroad and Navigation dividends, interest on bonds, Entries of vacant lands, and sales of swamp lands. Almost the entire Fund was created by the deposite by the General Gov't of the surplus revenue in 1836. Of the $11,867 10 mentioned above, $11,190 consists of what is called by the Comptroller a "Tax on Retailers of Spiritous Liquors;" this is a License, and not a Tax.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD FOR AD VALOREM.—It is very generally known that the Raleigh Standard *was* an ad valorem paper. The Governor's organ, the Raleigh Press, warring upon the Standard, the organ of the Democratic people, has forced that paper to admit that it is yet for ad valorem, "*for altering the Constitution so as to tax slaves according to value.*" Yesterday's Standard thus closes an article in reply to the Press:—

"We will now state, in self-defence, one of the reasons why Mr. Avery's vote [for Delegates to Baltimore] was so much greater than ours. Mr. Avery had just made an able and vehement speech against altering the Constitution so as tax slaves according to value. *It was known that we were in favor of the alteration.* The result was Mr. Avery was voted for by the West as a Western man, while the East voted for him in a body on account of his opposition to the Constitutional amendment referred to. It is true we received thousands of votes from anti-*ad valorem* men, and we are deeply grateful for them; but we know that several of the ultra anti-*ad valorem* Counties voted against us, and that Warren and Nash especially sought to defeat us. We have the consolation, however, of knowing that we received nine thousand votes more than Mr. Edwards did. The Press was careful not to state that."

A RIDICULOUS ASSUMPTION.—The Wilmington Journal seriously contends that our State Constitution can only be amended by the Legislative mode, and that a Convention would have no power to amend it! It says that "amendments or alterations were never contemplated to be made by the Conventional mode."!

As well might the Journal contend that the Convention of 1835 had no right to amend the Constitution because no mode at all had been prescribed for amending it.

But to show what *was* contemplated, we refer our readers (it is useless to refer the Journal) to the 346th and 369th pages of the Debates in the Convention of 1835, where it will be found that Mr. Meares, the author of the present provision about Legislative amendments, spoke of the mode of getting "another Convention," evidently contemplating amendments by either mode, Legislative or Conventional. And Mr. Gaston, that if a *majority* of the Legislature were clothed with power to call a *Convention*, "we should have a new Constitution every two or three years." Yet the wiseacres of the present day are wiser than Meares and Gaston, and their associates, and contend that a Convention of the people has no power to amend the people's Constitution! No member of the Convention, among a number who spoke on the subject, made any such pretence as that now set up by the Journal.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Goldsboro' Rough Notes copies from the Winston Sentinel the long article of "A Tax Payer," and says,—

"Like everything on this subject emanating from the pen of the author, it is plain, practical, *true* and comprehensive."

On Monday we denounced two of its assertions as "*falsehoods.*" We again pronounce them so. They are the following:—

"According to the Fayetteville Observer, the entire taxes upon all the negroes in the State, would not reach *even* $30,000."

"I showed that ad valorem could not increase the present tax on slaves exceeding thirty thousand dollars. From a recent statement in the Observer, the increase will not even reach that much."

We say that these are *falsehoods.* The Observer never said any thing like them. And we doubt not that "A Tax-Payer," when he wrote them, and the Winston Sentinel and the Goldsborough Rough Notes, when they published them, knew perfectly well that we had never said any thing of the kind.

Writers and papers resorting to such means are unworthy of credit in any thing they may say. "False in one, false in all."

It is to us a matter of surprise that the honest men in the Democratic party, (of whom there are very many, too many,) do not compel the Editors of their papers to have some regard to truth in plain matters of fact like the above. Do these honest men really wish to profit by such vile means? Of course not, for then would they not be honest.

Bear in mind that Gov. Ellis is opposed to Mr. Pool's plan of *ad valorem,* which, if adopted, would tax every thing from the smallest to the most valuable article of property.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bear in mind that Gov. Ellis's plan of taxation would tax everything as "equally as practicable," *except slaves.* See 11th resolution of Democratic Platform.

Bear in mind also that Mr. Pool declared in the East that in his opinion his plan of *ad valorem would not increase the tax on slaves.*—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bear in mind that Mr. Pool has everywhere, East and West, said *exactly the reverse of this.* He has uniformly said that the tax from slaves *would be* increased, and the tax from lands *diminished.*

Bear in mind also that Mr. Pool was opposed to *ad valorem* until he conceived the idea of running for Governor.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bear in mind that Mr. Pool says in all his speeches that this is not true—that he never was opposed to ad valorem.

Bear in mind that * * * *John Pool is no friend to Western interests.* His whole record and all his speeches up to a recent period, are the other way. Bear in mind also, people of the West, that John W. Ellis has always been your friend.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bear in mind also, that John Pool has said to Gov. Ellis's face that he has done more for Western interests than ever the Governor did—that he has voted for more railroads than ever the Governor did. And especially bear in mind that the Governor, *while in the East,* called the Western people "horse-leeches," "horse-traders," &c, with "their hands in the pockets of the Eastern people," and laying "a trap" to catch the Eastern "geese." And that he never disavowed those insulting sentiments for weeks, until near the time when he was about to start West.

"Such, sir, is this *ad valorem* platform of our opponents, erected by Senatorial wisdom and upon which they have planted themselves in fancied security. But they will desert it. Before the summer's sun stands erect in the heavens every mother's son of them will scamper from it as rats flee a burning barn."

The above is an extract from Gov. Ellis's speech at Raleigh, when he was nominated. Does "the summer's sun stand erect in the heavens" now? The thermometer indicates that it does, and yet instead of these "mother's sons" scampering *from* ad valorem, we think the Governor has found that the scamper is *to* ad valorem. The desertion of the rats will be from the "palace" at Raleigh on the 31st day of December next.

BELL AND EVERETT IN FLORIDA.—A friend writes from East Florida, under date July 12:—

"A Douglas ticket will be run in this State. An enthusiastic meeting has been held by his friends at Jacksonville, and they will be held all over the State. The feeling gains ground that Douglas is as sound as Breckinridge: that they are both committed to Squatter Sovereignty. The Constitutional Union Party will elect their Governor, probably the Congressman, and carry the State for Bell and Everett."

J. PARKER JORDAN.—The Democratic papers having laid great stress on a letter of a notorious character whom they call the "*Hon.* J. Parker Jordan," (who has been endorsed as "a gentleman" by Gov. Ellis,) we think it proper to copy the following from the Asheville Advocate of the 11th inst. received this morning:—

The following certificates, numerously signed, have been sent to Mr. Pool, and he has them in his hands as they were signed. They show in what light John Parker Jordan is held by decent men in Eastern North Carolina. Let every one read them. The names there signed are many of them known to us and they are as respectable and intelligent gentlemen as any in North Carolina.

"Having seen a letter written by J. Parker Jordan in reference to his having been arraigned by John Pool, Esq., in the Senatorial canvass between these gentlemen in 1856 for his votes in the Legislature favoring measures for Western Improvements, and having seen certificates gotten by Mr. Jordan to sustain him in these statements, We, citizens of the first Senatorial District, without wishing to impute wrong motives to the signers of these certificates, believe that they either misunderstood or had forgotten the true issues between these gentlemen, and the following is the true statement of facts, as known to ourselves, having heard one or more discussions between Jordan and Pool in the canvass of 1856:

"Mr. Pool charged upon Mr. Jordan his want of fidelity to his *professions* and his promises made to the public, in that he declared and averred in the canvass of 1854 that he was opposed to all measures tending to strengthen the political power of the West and pledged himself that if he were elected, he would oppose all such measures; and that after he was elected, he broke these promises, and voted for all measures proposed by the West in the hope of securing the votes of the West for a Judgeship, and in support of this position read the speech of Gen. Atlas J. Dargan.

It was for the *want* of this *fidelity* to his *promises* and not for *his votes* that Mr. Pool arraigned him. We have always understood Mr. Pool, from his declarations and speeches, to be in favor of a judicious system of Internal Improvements and desirous of developing the resources of North Carolina, both East and West, as speedily as possible, without injuring the credit of the State and overburdening her people with taxes.

W H Clark,	B F Overman,
C W Grandy, Jr,	Thos R Cobb,
Will H Davis,	J M Jennings,
Thos Shannon,	J Wilcox,
Jno L Brothers,	Jos Commander, Jr,
J C Jacocks,	Wm A Banks,
H C Etheridge,	E A Leigh,
John Layden,	Lafayette Sutton,
Seth Whedbee,	J H Riddick,
Frank Nixon, Jr,	B F Keaton,
Jas M Butt,	F M Godfrey,
John W Turner,	John A Raper,
Seth Morgan,	C Kellinger,
Wm P Matthews,	T J Miskell,
W H Price,	Josiah Fearing,
John W Sutton,	Joseph Barclift,
Richard H Blount,	Willis H Bagley,
Abram Riddick,	James W Mullen,
Ed C Albertson,	Thos Hallowell.
William Small,	

"We, citizens of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, while we feel a proper delicacy in exposing any man's character, however despicable it may be, yet feel called upon for the sake of truth and justice, to state that John Parker Jordan, while endeavoring to injure, by slander, better men than himself, is himself of a character not to be envied—that his general reputation is that of having an utter disregard of *truth* and *principle,* and that his general conduct is such as to excite the disgust and contempt of all decent and honorable men, and that, we believe this to be the general and prevailing sentiment among persons who best know him.

Signed,

C W Grandy, Jr,	John A Raper,
Jno W Pool, (a native of Maryland and no relative of the candidate,)	
W C Dawson,	F M Brooks,
B F Overman,	J N Butt,
W A Price,	G W Bell,
J L Brothers,	W W Graves,
B F Keaton,	F M Godfrey,
J Fearing,	J W Turner,
Jos Commander, Jr,	C Kellinger,
H M Fearing,	Thomas Brothers.
Jas Smithson,	W H Clark.
B F White,	

THE STANDARD AND THE CANDIDATES.—The Standard of yesterday announces that it will support the Breckinridge ticket on these conditions:

"That the Electors will vote for the strongest man, Breckinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. That is, if the vote of this State will elect either of them over Lincoln, or will put either of them in the House, it is to be cast accordingly. But if the vote will elect neither, nor put either of them in the House, the Electors to vote as they please.

HOW DID IT GET THE NEWS?—The Raleigh Standard of the 14th inst. had an article (copied into the last Observer) showing the feeling among North Carolina Democrats to be very strong for Douglas: the people were for Douglas; the leaders for Breckinridge. Our readers will remember the article, but we quote a paragraph:—

"We feel bound to state the weight of preference, as indicated by the letters we have received, *is in favor of Douglas;* and we feel bound to state also, that in our opinion a majority of the leading Democrats of the State *are in favor of Breckinridge.*"

That is extracted from an editorial in the Standard of last Saturday.

The Standard of the 18th inst., yesterday, gives in its adhesion to Breckinridge. Why? We quote:—

"The Democratic people, whose voice is above all committees, conventions, and caucuses, have commanded us to raise the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and we obey."

How did the Standard get the news? Between last Saturday and yesterday,—only three days intervening, and one of them Sunday—a great revolution has been worked in North Carolina, and, more remarkable still, the news of it has reached Raleigh. The telegraph must hide its diminished head.

The Wilmington Herald has changed hands. Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., has purchased the entire establishment and will hereafter conduct it as sole Editor and Proprietor. Mr. Waddell has a reputation as a gentleman of decided ability, who relinquishes a growing practice at the Bar to assume this new position. If he shall exhibit the talent and tact for which we give him credit, we doubt not that he will find his present vocation more lucrative and influential, though more laborious, than that which he has left. He has our hearty wishes for complete success in every view of his undertaking.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,439,584 bales, against 3,648,238 last year. Increase, 791,346 bales.

STATE STOCKS.—On Monday last $15,000 of N. C. bonds were sold in New York at 97.

Judge Douglas in Missouri.—Douglas has 32 out of the 45 Democratic papers in Missouri.

John Pool in Western North Carolina.—Few candidates for Governor have left a better impression among our people than Mr. Pool has. Frank and plain in his statement of opinions and fearless in his denunciations of what is wrong, he forces the fact upon the mind of his hearer that he is in earnest, that he believes, feels and is ready to stand up to whatever he asserts. It is such men, bold, open-hearted and fearless that our whole-souled mountaineers delight to honor. Mr. Pool will gain largely in every county of this District. A friend informs us that he entirely pleased the people of Haywood, Jackson and Macon, and that many votes were made for him by his trip to that section. Our friends in the East may rest assured that the Mountain District will do its duty and if they do theirs John Pool will be the next Governor of North Carolina.

Asheville Advocate.

The Candidates for Governor arrived here Saturday evening, by a special train from Statesville. They addressed the people at Taylorsville on that day. We have verbal reports from both Newton and Taylorsville, and they are cheering so far as the expression of the masses afford any indication of what we may expect. The people, everywhere throughout the West, have greeted Mr. Pool and his speeches with most extraordinary enthusiasm. At Newton, even, one of the democratic strong holds of the democracy, these indications of the popular feeling broke out like claps of thunder, to the dismay of the Governor and his fast friends. The people of Alexander were aroused beyond any thing ever before witnessed, and it is confidently asserted that there will be a large increase in the Opposition vote of that county. The candidates are at Mocksville to day, (Monday,) and our paper goes to press before their return to this place. They speak here next. An immense gathering is expected.

Salisbury Watchman.

Bell and Everett in Missouri.—There is no mistaking the feeling in this State for the Union candidates for President and Vice-President.—it is strong and deep. The ratification meeting in front of the Court-house, on Saturday evening last, was all its projectors could desire,—orderly and enthusiastic, and larger in numbers than any previous political gathering of the campaign. One thing was worthy of notice, that the substantial men of the city were there—that class of citizens who seldom take any part in movements of the kind, and which goes to show that such conceive a crisis to have been reached in the history of this country, and which demands the serious consideration of all true men. They see that sectionalism is the order of the day. They see that there is but one party which can run in good faith a ticket in each and every State of the confederacy, and that that party is the Union party. This fact is making a deep impression upon the minds of thousands, who heretofore have taken little active part in political matters. Within my own knowledge are, perhaps, a dozen individuals—principally members of the Old Whig party, and who have not voted for years, and who from the fact of the nomination of Bell and Everett, and the alarming aspect of national affairs, are again aroused into action, as in the days of *Auld Lang Syne,* and will do all in their power for the Union cause. From all I see, and from all I learn, I think this State safe for the Union nominees.

A gentleman has just left me—a democrat of the olden days, and who is well posted in political matters, particularly in relation to those of Missouri—and he says emphatically that Bell and Everett will carry that State. And when it is considered that Mr. Fillmore, in 1856, was less than ten thousand votes behind the united democracy, there is certainly good ground for this opinion. Let the Unionists of the North do their duty as those of the South will, and the results will be such as to kill sectionalism forever.

St. Louis Cor. N. Y. Express.

All in Line!—It is with great pleasure, says the Augusta Chronicle, we announce to our friends every where that all the Opposition press of Georgia are supporting John Bell and Edward Everett for President and Vice President. Every day we receive cheering news from all parts of the South that the good work goes bravely on. The *united* Democracy was powerless to defeat the Republicans, or to save the country—how much *less able* is *either wing* now to do any good thing! Let the people then rally to the standard of the only party which promises peace, equality and *success.*

Douglas Electoral Ticket in Tennessee.—Both wings of the Democratic party of the Memphis Electoral District held meetings in Memphis, on Wednesday last, and appointed Presidential Electors. The Breckinridge Elector is Gen. Hiram S. Bradford, of Haywood county, and the Douglas Elector is Judge William T. Brown, of Shelby county.

The Selma Sentinel denies that Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is for Breckinridge and Lane, but states that after the State Election he will take the stump for Douglas and Johnson.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 19.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON:—On the 12th inst. I had two Tireshing Machines shipped from Albany, N. Y., which arrived in Wilmington yesterday by the steamer Parkersburg, and to-day are at hand by steamer Fanny; to-morrow they will go forward by the Western Railroad and on Saturday will be ready for work in Chatham county. Do you not call that quick time?

Yours respectfully, T.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. PATRICK C. OATES of Magnolia, to Miss KATE E. CARLTON, daughter of Mr. Henry Carlton, of Duplin county.

On the evening of the 4th of July, at the residence of James P. Smith, Esq., near Bolton's Depot, by Rev. J. W. Phillips, Mr. J. C. CLAPP, of N. C., to Miss EMMA LEWIS, of Hinds county, Miss.

On the morning of the 26th June, at the residence of Jesse Stanly, Esq., the bride's grandfather, in Union county, Ark., by the Rev. J. S. Barr, Mr. ARTEMAS BROWN, of Three Creeks, Ark., and Miss SUSAN A. FERGUSON, of Coosa county, Ala.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 26th ultimo, GEORGE M. WHITE, aged 32 years 3 months and 1 day.

Unto the withering hand of death, even the generous and noble must yield.

At her residence, near Warsaw, Duplin county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN E. HILL, widow of the late Gen. William L. Hill, in the 66th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 19—Steamer A P Hurt, with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, J N Smith, W L Jenkins, A M Johnson, Robert Mitchell, Carolinian office, J Ottarburg, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, A A McKethan, D McDougald, Tyson, Kelly & Co, C W Andrews, B Rose, Rev G Benton, A A Benton, Coffin, Foust & Co, Elkin Mf Co.

SCENE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the "Alta California" gives the following incidents of a visit to the volcano Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands:

Those who have stereotyped ideas of volcanoes, as obtained in childhood from picture books and geographies, will be sadly disappointed when they come to stand upon the brink of Kilauea. It is unlike any other crater, an anomaly in nature. It is a vast pit in the midst of a plain—one of nature's great safety-valves. It is elevated only 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and in approaching it the ascent is so gradual as to be imperceptible. It is very remarkable that during the great eruptions on Mauna Loa (thirty miles distant) this crater remained almost quiescent, and now that the eruption has about ceased, its action seems to increase every day.

So great was our anxiety to descend into the crater that the hours of darkness seemed unusually long. Frequently we would get up from our bed of fern leaves and, peering through the darkness from our doorless huts, watch the red fountains of fire bursting up from the chasm below and breaking in chains of light. A great lurid mass of cloud hung perpetually over the fiery lake. The wind, blowing literally through the crater, howled and shrieked in an unearthly manner. Above the voice of the midnight blast could be heard occasional explosions and distant rumbling sounds like those we heard on Mauna Loa, while, during intervals of cessation, the surging and splashing of the furious waves in the ever-troubled lake could be distinctly heard. Daylight came at last. A cold, rainy, cheerless day dawned upon us. But this could not damp our ardor. After a good breakfast away we started—all hands—leaving our hut and contents to take care of themselves. Descending the precipitous sides, on the southern side of the crater, great caution must be exercised. Reaching the floor, we found it composed of swelling masses of black, brittle lava, of a comparatively recent formation. We walked over this, taking the precaution to carry a good-sized stick with which to test the thickness of the crust. Here and there we met with huge masses of solid rock, many of them weighing more than a hundred tons, which had evidently been thrown from the crater.

Within a quarter of a mile of the burning lake is the entrance to a great cave, which my guide says is probably a mile long. We entered through a very narrow aperture, around which lay loose heaps of fire-scarred stones. Lighting our candles, we pressed on, exploring this direction and that, until we had gone perhaps half a mile, and yet we did not find the end of this remarkable cave. In some places it is narrow, and in others widens out into vast chambers. In some places we had to crawl where the roof was only two feet high, and in other places the roof would be ten or twenty feet above our heads. Hanging from this roof we found some choice specimens of fine black metallic lava in the shape of stalactites, while stalagmites of the same material were found on the floor. After being in that dreary chamber three hours we emerged into daylight just as our candles were used up.

Suddenly we came to a high bank, and looking down we beheld the lake of fire beneath us about seventy five feet. This lake is something more than a mile in circumference. There, in full view were real waves of liquid fire, of a bright red color, spluttering and splashing like ocean waves. A little island of hard lava stands in the middle of the lake, against the black sides of which the waves of fire dashed with tremendous fury, and breaking on its jagged cliffs, they would cast their red spray high into the air. The sides of this lake are solid walls of red fire, glowing with fearful intensity. We were standing on the windward bank, with a strong cold wind blowing down, yet the heat was so intense that we could only look a minute at a time, and then turn away to catch the refreshing influence of the cool breeze. In addition to the hideous roaring and hissing of the lake, we heard, at short intervals, sounds much resembling that of a steamer blowing off steam, only infinitely louder, and ominous growlings of pent-up forces struggling in subterranean caverns, at which the very earth seemed to tremble. Occasionally large masses of the cooled lava on the edge of the lake became detached, and, falling into the boiling cauldron, are instantly reduced to a liquid state.

After a few minutes' silence, disturbed only by an occasional hissing and murmuring, I was soon startled by that awe-inspiring sound of escaping steam. In an instant a faint glimmering of red, like a sheet of lightning, shot out from under the overhanging brink where I was standing, and ran across the lake. This was the signal for a change in the whole programme. Immediately the whole lake became a bright red color, and four fountains burst up in different parts of the lake. My eyes followed these with amazement, as one after another they cast up great quantities of a pure vermillion-colored liquid. These were followed by two others in rapid succession, one of which burst up near where I was standing. Running back I cowered under the upper banks, and witnessed the grandest pyrotechnical display of which it is possible to form any conception. These six fountains threw up jets from thirty to fifty feet high. The fountain from the spray of which I so hastily retreated made large deposits of molten lava on the bank where I had been standing, and when it ceased I procured some very good specimens. This red liquid matter, when cool, is a solid, brilliant black substance, much resembling pitch. After this sublime display, a short period of inactivity ensued, as before, and then the waves of fire commenced to roll and dash against the little island as when we first saw it. A continual boiling, bubbling, and sputtering is kept up around the edges of this mighty cauldron, precisely like the boiling of a pot. This crater has probably been in action, more or less, from time immemorial. Native tradition says that it has probably been burning from the time of chaos until now.

Every day, for three days, we spent several hours sitting upon the bank, and watching all the varied changes and wonderful movements of this lake. Changes are taking place continually. The lower banks are growing and decreasing continually. The work of demolition and reconstruction is always going on. The most wonderful and (to us) mysterious phenomenon we witnessed was on the second day of our visit to the crater. It was noon, and we were sitting on a high bank at lunch. I had turned my face in the direction of the wind to avoid the intense heat of the lake. I was startled by a noise like the rushing together of vast bodies of water. The natives jumped up instantly, and raising an unearthly shout scampered off in an opposite direction. Turning towards the lake I beheld a scene which I shall never forget. I, too, had to run off some distance to escape the great heat. The whole surface of the lake was in a state of the wildest commotion. Wave clashed on wave, and all was confusion. Tremendous billows of fire rolled from every side of the lake, and meeting in fierce conflict around the island in the centre, broke with fury over its black sides. Then after receding again, they rushed to the onset once more with increased force, and, meeting together, shot up into air, perhaps one hundred feet, one vast spiral body of red liquid lava, which finally combed over and fell in graceful spray back into the lake again! When things had been restored to their usual order the surface of the lake seemed to have fallen at least ten feet.

Solid Oil in the Shape of Coal.—We have been favored with a small specimen of coal from the neighborhood of Cairo station, Ritchie county, Virginia, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, which is of a peculiar quality. It has been tested by various chemists, and has been found to be as it were crystalized mineral oil—being without stratification, and free from any foreign substance. The tests have shown that it will yield one hundred and sixty-five gallons of pure oil to the ton. By taking a portion of the coal and laying it on a hot stove or shovel, its extraordinary quality is obvious. It melts and runs like wax.

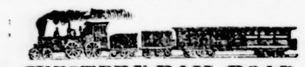
Pittsburg Post, 11th.

We fear our Pennsylvania and Virginia friends are getting too much excited in natural oil beds, as we Downeasters once were respecting pine trees. And this story of solid oil reminds us of an occurrence in our State during the days of the land fever.

After most of the lands had been sold over several times, other projects were started, and among them that of finding coal along the primitive formation of our sea coast in Maine. The existence of red sandstone upon the river St. Croix led some to believe that coal might be found beneath it, and hence a company was formed "Down East," and the work of boring for coal commenced. The stock was talked up by the bulls of that day to five dollars per share; when, one Monday, in drawing up the boring apparatus, pieces of black shale were found similar in character to those which overlie the coal formation in Pennsylvania, this indication of coal carried up the stock to ten dollars per share, and all the neighborhood was in a great ferment respecting shares in the new coal mine.

The week's work went on, but without any further indications of coal. Next Monday, however, upon drawing up the auger after boring for a short time, it came up filled with *white bread and butter*. This was a little richer than the solid oil of Virginia, above named, and although upon discovery of coal, the stock went up ten dollars per share, the "bread and butter strata" carried it down to nothing, and actually killed the company outright.

Some wag on Sunday had first dropped into the hole the pieces of shale; and next Sunday followed it up by a loaf of bread well buttered, which threw so much ridicule upon the whole project that it was abandoned.—*Portland Advertiser.*

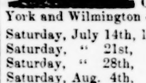


WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

UNTIL further notice the Train will leave Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and return the same days; leaving Spout Spring Depot about 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

July 17. 36tf



THE STEAMSHIP

Parkersburg,

Captain POWELL, will leave New York and Wilmington on the following days:

Saturday, July	14th,	leaves	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, "	21st,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday, "	28th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, Aug.	4th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday, "	11th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, "	18th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday, "	25th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, Sept.	1st,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday, "	8th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, "	15th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday, "	22d,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday, "	29th,	"	Wilmington for New York.

For freight, or further information, apply to

E. A. KEITH, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

July 19, 1860. 36-1m

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,

WITH

SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS and SHOES,

No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.

July 17, 1860. 36tf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUIS XIV.

Due notice will be given when this fine Piano arrives, that all may have a chance to see it.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO., Piano Manufacturers; No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-itf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist, Nor. West Corner Market Square

April 20. 11-itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.

Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.

"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.

Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Agent for North Carolina, **at the "Crockery Store."**

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gentlemen: Much the greater part of the Address of the Democratic Executive Committee is taken up with an attempt to prove that the present restriction upon the taxation of slaves is a compromise betwixt the East and the West, which it were a "breach of plighted faith" to remove. As this is the longer, so also it is the more elaborate portion of that Address. To make it out, its authors had recourse to the language of defeated bills of old legislatures, electioneering pamphlets, and annoymous communications to newspapers thirty years ago.

The matter deserves consideration. A plain man would think that if one part of the constitution possesses any *peculiar* sanctity, the instrument which contains it would show as much. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Barringer tell us that this is a mistake; that, on the contrary, certain old pamphlets long forgotten, and even anonymous communications to newspapers have the virtue of elevating parts of our Constitution above other parts. I had thought that the Constitution is its own interpreter, and that all evidence of contract or other matter affecting its construction is to be looked for upon its face, or reckoned not to exist; but Col. Barringer says not. He says that much of the meaning of that Constitution (which is the same as to say, much of that Constitution) is to be found in the old pamphlets, &c., to which he refers. The Democracy used to pique themselves upon being *strict* constructionists. They seem to have thrown aside that character; and this Address gives us a practical illustration of what they mean, when in their Platform at Raleigh they applaud Mr. Buchanan for his *broad* constitutional policy. This is a sample of *broad* Constitutional Construction.

But there is another marvellous circumstance about this argument. The friends of equal taxation appeal to the Senate and House of Commons to consent to an amendment of the Constitution; that is, as the Senate represents *property*, and the Eastern section of the State, they appeal to the property holders, and to their brethren of the East to give such consent. Admitting then for one moment that Col. Barringer is right in claiming for these old bills and pamphlets the power of affecting the Construction of the Constitution, what does he gain? *We admit* that the change cannot be made without the consent of the East; and apply for that consent;—to which Col. Barringer replies, You have no right to it, unless that consent can be obtained. What is the use of trying to produce an impression upon the people that the State Constitution depends for its meaning upon anonymous communications to newspapers, in order to establish a proposition which we admit, and are acting upon? It is a *civil impossibility*, to amend our Constitution without the consent of the East, and the consent of the property holder; and it is as clear as day that the advocates of change *now* are perfectly well informed upon, and advertent to that fact. What would the Supreme Court think of a lawyer who should spend most of his time, and the whole of his strength in proving by copious citations from Glanville, Coke and the Year Books, that the plaintiff in the suit before the Court has no right to recover, *unless* the tribunal before which the litigation is going on shall give judgment in his favor! Such however is the position upon which such distinguished gentlemen as John Kerr and Daniel M. Barringer make their stand in the question now before the people. Apparently, they admit that there is no other reason for opposing the amendment. Nothing can be more unpleasant than to see a committee, composed in great measure of lawyers, employing all their character for learning and for love of strictness in constitutional construction, to foist upon our State constitution a canon of interpretation which must end in its utter ruin. There is no one advantage which we possess in our written Constitution that would not disappear before the method it has pleased Mr. Kerr to employ in the serious matter upon which recently he has been engaged. And then, consider what occasion he had for it! The very point for which it was resorted to had been yielded, practically and theoretically, by those against whom he was arguing, at every step of their proceeding.

Nor can Col. Barringer say that this argument is so far an evasion as that what is *necessary* for us, is to obtain the votes of only a small minority of Eastern members of the Legislature (the great majority meanwhile opposing,) whereas his position in the Address evidently requires that the East shall by a majority of its members consent to the proposed change, or good faith towards it will be broken. The Address answers all that. It is there said that history shows that the East consented to the amendments of 1835 *in consideration of* the restriction now sought to be removed. Therefore the West, having paid that price for such consent, is bound to leave the price where it was paid. The argument evidently is, that the West is bound because the East is, and under different circumstances we might expect these gentlemen to argue that the East having given its consent to the change in the basis of representation as the price of this restriction upon the taxation of slaves is bound not to attempt an alteration of such basis. Now the burden of good faith sought to be imposed upon the West in this matter arises from a consent given by *sixteen* Eastern gentlemen, (Address p. 11,) some *hundred* voting against it! If the obligation (alleged) arose in this way, can it not be in the same way released? Col. Barringer recollects the barbarous law-maxim, "*Unumquodque ligamen*," &c. &c.

Such is the result of all this "strict construction;" this flourish about "plighted faith;" this parade of "political history" in old pamphlets, &c., which this committee with great pleasantry assures us ought to be as "familiar as household words to the young men of our day." It all reminds one most forcibly of the kind of historical writing which Mr. Carlyle attributes to his friend the historian, *Dryasdust*. In his works, it seems there was no distinction between what of past times "does still reach to the surface, and is still alive and *frondent* for us; and what reaches no longer to the surface, but moulders safe underground, never to send forth leaves or fruit for mankind anymore!" Mr. Carlyle thinks History made up of "wise memory," and "*wise oblivion*:" I suppose that no man who considerately reads the first pages of this Address but will readily consign these pamphlets and bills and speeches to this *second* department of "political history." It is all political *gossip*—not history; and forcibly, yea painfully, reminds one of the long stories which elderly persons of either sex are fond of retailing, when they have one by the buttonhole, about the doings of certain great people, "one of whom they were which"! Alas! Alas! what misery will not such persons inflict when under an impression that what they have to say *ought to be* as "familiar as household words" to their auditors. They give it then *as medicine;* and with as little sympathy for those who have it to take—as Mrs. Squeers had for the youth at Dotheboy's Hall, when she administered the daily dose of brimstone and molasses. Meanwhile, let us apply the "*wise oblivion*"!

I think it will be evident to any one who reads Judge Gaston's reply to Dr. Smith in the Convention of 1835, that the former part of this Address was suggested by one part of that reply. Judge Gaston went over very much the same ground to supply himself with that *argumentum ad hominem* with which he extinguished his opponent. It was as proper for Judge Gaston's purpose, as *mal apropos* for Col. Barringer's. Dr. Smith replied to Judge Gaston by claiming the privilege of changing his mind. That was certainly a complete explanation of *his action* (I mean his vote) in the Convention, although a very poor apology for *his speech*. It is not easy to say why a change of mind (supposing their mind ever to have been otherwise) may not be as complete an explanation of the conduct of those men who having in 1835 voted for this restriction, now propose to strike it out.

It is a little singular that Col. Barringer, whilst refreshing himself as to the doings of that Convention of which he was a member, had not read somewhat more of Judge Gaston's arguments. We can trace his studies upon p. 129 of the *Debates*, whence he borrows a simile from the Judge, (Address, p. 21,) and again upon p. 275, whence came the idea of the "political history" to be found in that Address;—how is it that what Judge Gaston says upon p. 274 as to *instruction* escaped his attention? Judge Gaston had but a moderate belief in any sort of *instruction;* but even when admitting that there might be such a thing, he protested that the people of no one county could *instruct* members of that Convention. "When gentlemen," said he, "talk of instructions from their constituents other than the great and commanding instructions from the collective body of the people who gave this Convention being, &c., it is but a proof that they do not elevate their minds above the ordinary range of every day legislation. Ours are not local nor temporary provisions called for by the emergencies of the day, *or the convenience of particular sections of the State*, but universal Constitutional Ordinances, which once adopted are incapable of change, save by recourse to the fountain of original sovereignty."

That eminent Eastern lawyer, GASTON, did not believe that counties or sections could lay their delegates under instructions as to amendments of the Constitution, or that they could enter into contracts or compromises with each other in such matters—for he regarded them as mere geographical fractions of a political unity, existing from the necessities of *space*, or for convenience sake,—and by no means political beings. It was reserved for Col. Barringer, *of Cabarrus*, to invent another gospel for the East: whether a well considered one or not remains to be seen.

How otherwise than upon Judge Gaston's theory can the position of the late William H. Haywood, Jr., in respect to this Convention, as detailed in this Address, be at all vindicated? The Address at much length, and again and again shows that Mr. Haywood *appeared upon both sides* of that controversy; (pp. 8, 10 and 11.) One while, he is an advocate of the Convention;—another while, "one of the Eastern Members who were parties to the compromise." Mr. Haywood believed in *instruction* (see his Address upon retiring from the Senate, in 1846;)—how could he, if he believed that Wake County or the East, was such a political organization as that its views, apart from any consideration of its numerical proportion (or proportion in property) to the rest of the State ought to be respected in framing the Constitution—vote for a Convention which was perfectly odious to that county and that section? Certainly he could not, with the smallest regard to his integrity! Clearly he as well as Judge Gaston had adopted Mr. Burke's position in his speech after the election at Bristol in 1774. The one in the General Assembly, the other in the Convention considered himself member of a body "where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole." Elected for Wake, or for Craven, he considered himself a member for North Carolina,—and this is the only position which a considerate man of integrity and ability will ever consent to occupy. I think there is something quite unpleasant about this Democratic Address in connection with the memory of that eminent citizen, the late Mr. Haywood. Every muscle is strained by its authors to place him in a position which no man ought to occupy. If it be a "breach of plighted faith" in the friends of equal taxation to obtain, against the will of a large majority of Eastern men, a change in the method of taxing slaves;—what was it in Mr. Haywood, a representative of the East, to surrender the old basis of representation, contrary to what he knew to be the will of his constituents? If Mr. Haywood, without breaking faith, could surrender that basis, in the face of the wishes of his section, why may not we, under the same circumstances, effect any other change which we desire? I think that Mr. Haywood's integrity and ours is embarked upon the same vessel; and that to all who credit the positions of the Democratic Address upon the subject of plighted faith, Mr. Haywood's character is in danger of ruin. Against this, as one who entertains great respect for that eminent man—I solemnly protest! I believe that his course upon the Convention question was extremely creditable to his ability and his patriotism—and will not willingly suffer that course to be misrepresented. I regret that the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, whom I understand to be a son of Mr. Haywood, and a young man of parts and promise, should have been misled so far as to place his signature to this Address. We know however, how such things are done. Some other member of the committee having written the Address felt himself authorized without consulting young Mr. Haywood, to affix his name thereto. I wish there had been more consideration, or perhaps, less malice. I hope that it has been done inadvertently; but a suspicion will cross the mind that some of the *old Whigs* whose names are affixed to that Address had some hand in it. Such a suspicion has colored all my argument. I would not breathe upon the devotion of these gentlemen to the modern Democracy,—the living, voting, favor-bestowing Democracy,—but all this is quite consistent with a retention of political ill will to such a friend of Jackson and Van Buren, as the late Mr. Haywood. Æsop tells us a story of a cat who was changed into a young lady. The point of the fable is, that after her change *she would hunt mice*. The whole affair reminds us, moreover, that young Mr. H. is not, no more than his father before him, a favorite with his party. Look, for example, at the manner in which they hustled him out of the Legislature last year, whilst Mr. Settle, who was precisely in the same box, retained his seat and his honors to the close of the session; then see them place him prominent in a campaign where more blows than glory are likely to be got. Not contented with this, some of the party presses are doing their utmost to set Mr. Badger upon him in his perambulation of the State—(some, I understand, propose to *pay* Mr. Badger if he will undertake this castigation;)—and lastly, they sign his name to an Address, the only plausible purpose in the main argument of which is, to injure the just reputation of his father. Under such circumstances of infidelity to a young brother-in arms, let us have no more howling over "breaches of plighted faith" *in prospectu!*

To return, however, to this argument about a contract;—it is evident, upon a perusal of the Statute which defined the business of the Convention of 1835, that Eastern men at that time did not regard this restriction upon the taxation of slaves as an equivalent for the grant of a change in the basis of representation; because having imposed it as an imperative duty on the Convention to make a change in the latter, it left the former matter to be dealt with *or not* as the Convention might choose.

These points, therefore, seem clearly to be made out in opposition to what is said by Col. Barringer:

1. That the East and West within North Carolina (GASTON being judge,) are not such political entities as can *contract* with each other;

2. Supposing they are, there is no competent evidence offered to show that in the case before us they did enter into a contract;

3. Supposing the evidence to be competent, it establishes no such contract as is set up; nor indeed any contract of any sort;

4. Supposing, lastly, that it does prove the contract alleged, the conduct of the friends of reform is entirely consistent with the most stringent obligations to observe it;—indeed there is a *civil impossibility* of their breaking such contract.

I think that it must be admitted that an elaborate serious argument never had less in it than the one put forth by the Democratic Committee upon this matter of a compromise,—*in the sense of contract;* which is the only sense put upon it in the Address. The matter is argued very much as we have heard questions of law argued by zealous advocates before county court juries. I doubt whether any of the able lawyers whose names are appended to that Address would consent to produce such an argument before any tribunal presided over by a Judge.

REFORM.

From the Raleigh Standard.

J. W. NORWOOD'S POSITION IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. HOLDEN: The unqualified announcement in the public newspapers, that I have come out in favor of Bell and Everett is not accurate, and requires some explanation.

I declared to the convention of the Democratic party of Orange County, by whom I was nominated for the Legislature on the 28th of May last, that I regarded the contest for next President as rising above all party considerations; the great work to be done was to beat the black Republican candidate, and I should go for the sound Union man who stood the best chance of doing that, without regard to party.

I occupy the same position still. It is true that in a few hasty remarks which I made on the 12th inst., at Miles', upon being called out on the question, I used the expression "under present circumstances I am in favor of Bell and Everett."

I was not conscious of having used so strong an expression, and it evidently implied more than I intended, because in the accompanying remarks I said that I would not now commit myself to any candidate absolutely, but would wait events and go for the Union man who stood the best chance of beating Lincoln. This explanation I made fully the next day at Cedar Grove. I meant by "present circumstances," the distracted state of the Democratic party at the South, including North Carolina, with regard to the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge, and said that if the whole Democratic party at the South should fully and cordially unite upon Mr. Breckinridge and he should disavow the doctrine held by some of the Southern States, "that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a good cause for a dissolution of the Union," I should think his chance of being elected by the people would be a fair one, and I would cheerfully go for him. If he shall have no such prospect, I would then deem it all important that Mr. Bell shall be returned to the House of Representatives as one of the three highest candidates, and should support him with that view.

J. W. NORWOOD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Pool, says the Charlotte Whig, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and placee, viz:

Asheborough, Randolph county, Monday	July	23.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, Tuesday	"	24.
Concord, Cabarrus county, Wednesday	"	25.
Gold Hill, Rowan county, Thursday	"	26.
Tyson's, Stanly county, Friday	"	27.
Wadesborough, Anson county, Saturday	"	28.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—Almost every week we see announcements of arrival of iron at Wilmington for this road, and there is no doubt that all the rails will be on hand long before the road bed will be ready for their reception. The apparent tardiness of preparing the bed along the line, in many counties, is neither the fault of the Company nor of the contractors. They are each, considering the limited labor at their command, doing remarkably well. In this county, the contractors find it very difficult to procure sufficient labor—slave labor being so much in demand for other purposes, and white labor is not to be got at all, unless sent for specially to our large cities. A large number of hands would find employment on the road, on application both to the company and the contractors. We would be thankful to our exchanges, if they would make the fact known.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

More Iron.—Iron we find is coming both ways for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford rail road and the hands are pressing the work with every expedition. On Monday afternoon, the 9th instant, a number of hands passed through Charlotte to commence on that portion of the road towards Wadesboro.'—*Charlotte Whig.*

Railroad from Washington to Leaksville, Rockingham County.—Mr. Sparrow of Washington has made a trip through the counties interested, from Beaufort to Caswell, and his report is very cheering to the Washington projectors of the Road. The Dispatch concludes its summing up:—

"We believe from what we have learned, that the company can be organized in August. A survey should be ordered at once, and the enterprise firmly started. A strong memorial to the next Legislature from all the Counties interested, backed by proper efforts on the part of others, will secure for us the needed assistance."

Death of an Old Citizen.—John Irwin, Esq., President of the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina, and one of the oldest and most useful and beloved of the citizens of Charlotte, was attacked with apoplexy and died on Wednesday last.

Government Building in Raleigh.—We learn that Lawrence's Hotel was sold on yesterday to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting a Supreme Court room and Post Office. The property sold for $8,000.

Raleigh Press, 20th inst.

Good Advice.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday concludes a lengthy review of the present condition of the Democratic party with the following good advice to all parties:

If, as President Buchanan declares, "every Democrat," under existing circumstances, "is at liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party," why can he not use this "perfect liberty" in voting for the eminently wise, safe, judicious and national nominations offered to citizens of all parties and all sections by the patriotic Constitutional Union party? The election of Bell and Everett is already contemplated not only with acquiescence, but with satisfaction, by men of all political denominations; as well at the North as at the South, not, as flippantly charged, because these honored names represent no distinctive theory in conflict with rival organizations, but because the patrons of all rival organizations begin to perceive the delusive and unsubstantial nature of the issues by which they have suffered themselves to be misled.

Editorial Office Holders.—The Louisville Journal thus states a fact, says a Baltimore paper, that is equally applicable to Maryland:

We thought at first that Breckinridge had more democratic strength in Kentucky than Douglas. We were perhaps led to think so by seeing that a considerable majority of the Democratic papers of the State declared against Douglas and for Breckinridge. We did not perhaps give enough consideration to the fact that nearly all of the Democratic papers of Kentucky receive the patronage of the Buchanan administration, and are therefore to a great extent under its control. All the present indications are that a majority of the Democratic presses of our State do not express the preference of the majority of the Democratic masses, the latter being clearly in our opinion for Douglas. We believe that if the choice between Douglas and Breckinridge were submitted to the rank and file of the Kentucky Democracy to-day, the Yancey candidate would be beaten badly.

It is quite possible that a judicious application of advertising patronage has affected the course of some of the organs in other States than Maryland and Kentucky.

The Rome (Georgia) Courier which has hitherto been a Democratic journal, announces that it will, during the present canvass, support the nominees of the Constitutional Union party. In explanation of this step it holds the following language:

"We see nothing to be accomplished by further delay. We therefore take our stand upon the side of principles, and if it be necessary, are willing to go down fighting for them. Those who prefer to wrangle for party names, party organizations, and party ascendancy can do so. We do not envy them their occupation, and will not join them in their unprofitable work."

Mr. Wm. G. Brown, one of the delegates from Virginia to the Democratic Convention, addresses the voters of the Fifteenth Electoral District through the columns of the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Douglas, he thinks, was nominated honorably, by as high-minded, pure and patriotic Democrats as any that seceded from the Convention. He has no objection to Mr. Breckinridge, but he cannot vote for him as the nominee of a Convention not called by the people. If Douglas cannot be elected he would be willing to see Breckinridge successful; but if neither can be elected, "I will then," says Mr. Brown, "be glad to see Bell our next President."

Among the objections urged against Lane, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, by the citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, are the following:

First—He spells God with a little *g*.

Second—He spells barracks *barrax*.

Third—He spells dirt with two *t's*; he did'nt dot the i or cross either t.

Fourth—When in Mexico, he dated a letter "Very Croose."

A Fearful Objection.—We commend to our lady readers the following fearful objection to a most execrable fashion:

"Young girls wearing straw hats with little bells pendent from the brim, will, in the short space of two months, become cross-eyed. Instances have occurred of malformation of the eyes, caused by the wearing of these little bells."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamship Connaught, from Galway to Boston, with dates to the 11th has arrived.

The Prince of Wales sailed on the tenth.

The assembling of the European Congress the Swiss question is considered as certain to place at Paris in October next.

There is nothing important from Sicily.

The papal government have released the political prisoners of Romagna.

Liverpool Markets.—LIVERPOOL, July 11. Cotton—Sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday reached 35,000 bales. The market was generally active and prices firmer. Breadstuffs were dull and unchanged. Rosin steady, at 4s. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s. to 32s. 6d.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail from San Francisco on the 29th has arrived.

Indian hostilities had ceased. The hostile Indians had gone to Oregon.

Oregon dates are to the 20th. It was decided that the democratic candidate for Congress had been elected, but that the legislature was so as to render certain the defeat of Lane and for the U. S. Senate.

The Paraguay Expedition.—Lieut. —The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of May 2—

"The United States Exploring Expedition which was initiated some eight years ago by Capt. Page, and which has met with many delays in its work, has about finished its explorations, and it will now return to the United States. All the principal rivers, tributary to the La Plata, have been surveyed. The Uruguay and the Salado remain yet to be examined. Lieuts. McGary and Chandler have already reached this city, and are making preparations for the voyage home. Capt. Page is expected in a few days, when the work being done, all will return."

Washington Intelligence.—The Fowler Defalcation.—No attempt has been made to purge the Third Auditor's Office, upon which the Postmaster General charged the moral responsibility of Fowler's defalcation, in not reporting him to the Department, according to the terms of the law. This omission or wilful failure to discharge a public duty is well calculated to provoke severe comment which has been excited, without regard to party. The Postmaster of the largest city in the Union plundered his office for years, and when the discovery was made, it became certain that his larcenies must have been known at the Accounting Office, and yet it is passed over as only an ordinary occurrence had happened. No wonder public confidence is impaired.

"Head and Tail."—A rumor prevails that the letters from Mr. Breckinridge and to Gen. Lane to Gen. Cushing, accepting their respective nominations, respectively, are not satisfactory to the friends of the Mississippi Senators, and that both will issue a pronunciamento against them. It is —but I will not vouch for the truth of it—after Mr. Breckinridge's letter appeared, Senator Davis, who is a member of the Central Executive Democratic Breckinridge Committee, called a private meeting of the committee, and, locking the doors, made a two hours' speech on the subject of Mr. Breckinridge's and Mr. Lane's views, and closed with the remark that, as Douglas is the head of squatter sovereignty, so Mr. Breckinridge is its tail."—*Baltimore American.*

The Ratification Meeting.—The Bell and Everett Ratification Meeting in Monument Square last evening was the first evidence of real, earnest political enthusiasm that the present campaign has developed in Baltimore. The whole Square presented one mass of enthusiastic spectators, and one-half of whom could get within hearing of the speakers. The ward clubs marched in, each strongly represented, bearing transparencies, flags, and some of them accompanied by monster transparencies drawn by horses, and bands of music. The stand erected extended across the whole front of the Court House, canopied by flags, brilliantly with jets of gas, and presenting a most magnificent spectacle. The speakers were enthusiastically cheered, and a Glee Club of two hundred vocalists, with the Independent Blues' full band enlivened the occasion. It was undoubtedly a fine meeting, and even our Democratic friends will admit that the number present was fully equal to the meetings of the adherents of Douglas and Breckinridge combined.

Balt. American, 19th inst.

The Houston Movement in New York a failure.—A "Houston" State Convention was held at Schenectady on Wednesday, consisting of about twenty persons, and presided over by J. S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of Albany. An address announcating the nomination of Sam Houston as an independent candidate for the Presidency, was adopted. A Committee was then named by the meeting to select an electoral ticket, and subsequently reported one consisting only of members from districts having delegates in the Convention. The proceedings here became so distasteful to the Chairman that he left the Convention, followed by several other members, and the affair finally terminated in an indiscriminate row.

The Harmonious Democracy in New York.—The ratification meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane at the Cooper Institute, New York City, on Wednesday night, was largely attended; John M. Brower, Esq., presided, and the platform was occupied by a large number of office-holders, among whom were Collector Schell, Marshal Isaiah Rynders, and a full delegation from the Custom-house and Post-office. Speeches were made by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Capt. Marryat, Mr. A. R. Wood, and the Chairman. The resolutions and addresses claimed that Breckinridge and Lane were the regular Democratic nominees, that Mr. Douglas was outside the Party, as nominated by a bogus Convention; that the New York Delegation was bought, and that the Democratic Party had been split by scheming, traffic politicians who had sold themselves to Douglas.

Illinois Politics.—The friends of Bell and Everett, call a Convention to meet at Decatur on the 16th of August, to nominate Presidential electors and State officers.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ly-pd

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89-1Y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1860.

A friend at Carthage has kindly furnished us with the following account of the

Discussion between Gov. Ellis and John Pool, Esq.,

At Carthage, Moore County, July 20th, 1860.

Mr. Pool opened the debate in a few chaste and appropriate remarks, and proceeded to the discussion of the question of *Equal Taxation* in a manner unanswered and unanswerable. He said that the great question upon which he and his competitor differed so widely, was that of equal taxation: a question in which every citizen of the State was interested, and which demanded the careful consideration of every man, as the people would soon be called upon to decide either for or against it. He said, to have equal taxation, it was necessary to remove that restriction in the Constitution which prohibited the Legislature from taxing slave property as other property in the State is taxed. The Constitution adopted in 1775 had no such prohibition in it. From that time down, to the year 1835 no such restriction was placed upon the Legislative will. The restriction of which he spoke was that clause in the Constitution which exempted from taxation, all slaves under twelve and over fifty, and prohibited the Legislature from taxing the black poll higher than the white poll. At the time the Constitution was amended, and this restriction inserted, very little attention was given to the subject of taxation, the whole tax of the State did not exceed $75,000 per annum; whereas now, the tax is from six to seven hundred thousand dollars per annum. The tax necessary to raise this large amount of money is oppressive, especially to the poor white man. Why did he say poor white man? Because if the tax fell heavily upon the rich man only, the hand of Legislation would hardly be stayed, for the rich man of his abundance ought to pay for the support of government, in proportion to the amount of protection he and his property received from the Government.

The present system of taxation in North Carolina is an anomaly. In no State in this Union is the poor white man's head put up as a shield to prevent the slaves from bearing their equal proportion of taxation. It is true, in some of the States, the Legislatures do not tax slaves ad valorem; but there is nothing in the Constitution of any of the States to prevent the Legislature from taxing slave property as all other property is taxed, save in North Carolina. No member of the Legislature would dare to put the tax upon the poll high enough to make slaves bear their equal share of taxation. According to the present system of taxation land pays 20 cents on the $100 valuation, while slave property only pays about 6½ cents on the $100 valuation. The sugar that sweetens the coffee, the salt that seasons the frugal meal of the laboring man; yes, the iron out of which he makes his plow to till the ground, all pay fifty cents on the $100 valuation while the negro only pays 6½ on the $100 valuation. Is this equal? Is it just?

But he said his opponent insisted that slaves should have some protection, and pray, what is the protection which they have under the present system, which some of the democrats so much admire? It is the tax imposed upon the white man's head, that protects the negro. Why not protect land? Is it of less importance to the citizen than the negro? In the constitution, as amended in 1835, the land was protected. The landed interest in the State formed the basis of representation in the Senate, and no man was permitted to vote for a Senator, unless he was a freeholder, and thus it was the province of the Senate to guard well the interests of the free-holders, and see that their lands were not burthened with undue taxation. But that protection was broken down by the passage of the Free Suffrage Bill, and as he assisted in the passage of that bill, because he believed it to be just, and because it made all men equal at the ballot box, so he stood before the people of the State, at this time, the unyielding advocate of Equal Taxation, because he believed it to be just and right, and because it would make all men equal at the tax box.

Mr. Pool said, it was gravely argued by those who opposed equal taxation, that negroes under twelve years of age ought not to be taxed because they did not yield any profit to their owners. Well, let us carry out the principle and see how it will operate. A gold watch does not yield any profit to its owner, therefore it must not be taxed: a fine carriage does not yield any profit to its owner, therefore it must not be taxed; thousands of acres of wood lands all over the State yield nothing to the owner, therefore this land must not be taxed. The same might be said of a hundred other articles. But our Democratic friends will not consent to leave untaxed all the lands in the State except what yields immediate profit to the owner; why then refuse to tax the young negro, which is bringing profit to his owner every day, by his growth and increased value.

Mr. Pool said he must comment upon the Platforms; that he was standing square upon his platform, but Gov. Ellis had nearly deserted the Democratic platform—said very little about it, and scarcely ever read it for the edification of the people, and especially that part of the Democratic platform which says "that it is the duty of the Legislature when framing a tax bill to make the taxes bear as equally as practicable (within the limits of the Constitution) upon all classes of property in all sections of the State." Here is no discriminating clause in favor of any thing except the negro, no scope given for the exercise of Legislative will; the command is imperative, and the Legislature must obey. It is the duty of the Legislature to make the tax bear equally upon all classes of property down even to tin cups; that is the plain English of their platform.

Mr. Pool said, the Opposition platform, on which he stood, recommended the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution so that slaves could be taxed equally with other property in the State, with power to the Legislature to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What does discriminate mean? It means to make a difference: and the greatest difference that can be made is to tax one article and leave another article untaxed. The Opposition platform gives to the Legislature the power to tax negroes according to value as land is now taxed, and not to tax the working tools of the mechanic, the farming utensils of the farmer, his household and kitchen furniture, his corn, his wheat, and his other products. He said there was nothing in the Opposition platform to prevent the taxing of persons or bodies politic for exclusive privileges, such as banking companies, show-men, circus riders, the keepers of public billiard tables, and all other persons of like occupation, who will be taxed by the Legislature for the privilege of carrying on their business. The present Revenue bill, passed by a Democratic Legislature, imposes a tax of one hundred cents on every hundred dollars the mechanic earns by hard labor, before he is allowed to feed his wife and children out of his honest earnings, is an unjust and oppressive law. But it is objected, that according to ad valorem, the present tax will be taken off of dirks and pistols, and they will have to be taxed according to value. By no means; a man may have one hundred dirks and as many pistols now by him and not pay one cent tax for keeping them; but as soon as he wears one about his person he is liable for the tax on that one, and why? Because he is taxed for the privilege of wearing these weapons in a civil and christian community, to the terror of all good citizens. So also, under ad valorem or equal taxation, the Legislature will tax him for the exclusive privilege of wearing those articles.

Ad valorem is no new system in North Carolina. Land is taxed ad valorem at this time; so are watches, carriages, and many other articles. Mr. Pool read the construction given to the Opposition platform by the Democratic Press, under the sanction of Governor Ellis, to show that the Press did not understand that every thing, even to a tin cup, was to be taxed ad valorem or any other way; but on the contrary, that power was given to the Legislature to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Mr. Pool said that his competitor, Gov. Ellis, made a great speech in Raleigh before the Democratic Convention, where there was no person to reply, and his friends had thousands of copies printed and scattered all over the State, to the great detriment of the public mails, for just about that time the mail contractors refused to carry the mail from Raleigh, even on the Railroads. In that speech the Governor ventured to prophesy. He declared that Democrats might differ, but would never divide. At Charleston the leading Democrats met in Convention; they differed and very soon divided. At Baltimore they divided again, and remain in broken fragments. He also prophesied in the same speech, that before the sun stood erect in the heavens, the Opposition would be scampering from their platform like rats from a burning barn. The Governor felt secure: he was surrounded by his bosom friends; they had erected a barn for him, and in it had placed a platform, made according to his direction, expressly for him to stand upon. But down in the East, at Gatesville, he took occasion to examine the Governor's platform by the torch of truth; the barn being of combustible materials, took fire, and soon the flames reached the roof and began to culminate towards the heavens, when a big rat was seen to leap from the burning barn, and after him a host of smaller ones. The leader of the host was my competitor.

Mr. Pool said, that in North Carolina, slaves were taxed as persons, while in all the other States they were taxed as property. In this particular we were carrying out the Republican doctrine. He said it was urged that this was an improper time to agitate this question: that it would arouse a prejudice between the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders in our midst. Why should there be any such prejudice? Certainly if there be any prejudice, it is because the slave owner is not made to bear his equal portion of the burdens of government. In time of peace the white man pays as much tax on his head as the black man, and performs much more public duty by working on Roads, mustering, serving on juries, &c., and when war comes the white man is compelled to leave his home and his defenseless family, and to fight the battles of his country, while the black man is at home working for and protecting his master's family. Thus in every point of view there is inequality, and if this inequality should produce prejudice, certainly the best method to remove the prejudice is to remove its cause. Tax slaves as all other property is taxed, and it will diminish the tax upon the white poll and upon the land and other property. When the poor man sees that his rich neighbor has to pay as much tax on his negroes according to value, for the support of government and for county purposes, as he pays upon his land, there will be no cause for prejudice.

Mr. Pool concluded by paying a handsome tribute to the worth and merits of Bell and Everett, and declared he would support the ticket with heart and hand.

Governor Ellis commenced his reply by thanking the people of Moore for favors past, while Judge, and when a candidate two years ago. He said he came before them not at his own bidding or to gratify his own inclinations, but as the nominee of the Great Democratic Party in North Carolina: that he would not go into a discussion of National Politics, but would come at once to the discussion of this great question of money, without any attempt at oratory or display. For what purpose is tax levied? To support Judges, Juries and Justices of the Peace, while holding courts of justice, that the transgressor may not go unpunished. Then taxes were necessary and ought to be paid. It was the price men paid for civilization, for the support of civil government. His competitor had spoken of the white man's paying a tax for the privilege of breathing the air of heaven. He need not do it, let him go among some of the Indian tribes West of the Rocky Mountains, where civilization has never dawned, and where christianity is unknown, there he may breathe the pure air of heaven the balance of his days and pay nothing for it. Among savages no taxes are paid, they have no government to support; but among men, blessed with the happy influences of civilization, civil governments have to be maintained to protect the good and punish the bad.

Gov. Ellis insisted that slaves are not taxed as white persons, under the present system, for both male and female slaves are taxed from 12 to 50, while the white man is only taxed from 21 to 45. He insisted that the slave population, in proportion to number, paid about two and one half times as much tax as did the whites. He complained that his competitor was trying to take his platform from him; that he (Pool) was trying to get on some of his planks; but he should not do it: he would endeavor to keep him upon his own. He insisted that Mr. Turner's resolution showed that the opposition convention was in favor of taxing everything. Why alter the Constitution? Slaves were taxed by act of the Legislature in 1784, and continued to be taxed under that act, until the year 1835, and then the restriction was inserted by way of compromise. He alluded to Mr. Pool's speech at Gatesville, when he set fire to the barn and scattered the rats; there he was in favor of giving a like protection to every species of property, and for taxing all species of property according to value. The Governor went into the details of a tax bill at considerable length, and insisted that there should be specific taxes on such articles as watches, carriages, lawyers, doctors, &c. He admits that the present system of taxing mechanics worked a hardship and was unjust.

He said the State of North Carolina was much in debt and the debts of the State had to be paid; for every acre of land in the State was mortgaged to pay the debt of the same; there was no escape, and the question was, how can these debts be paid with the least inconvenience to the citizens? He said it was clear the landholders ought not to put too much tax upon the moveable property in the State lest they drive it out of the State, and then the land of the State would have to be sold to pay the debts. Tax on interest now raises $76,000; according to ad valorem it would not raise quite half that amount. Equal taxation is the very thing the people do not want, for by that principle the man that has a private billiard table worth $500, would pay no more tax than the man who had a tract of land worth $500. Little negroes do not yield profits to their owners, therefore ought not to be taxed. We do not want our people to sell their young negroes; let the people keep them to help pay the taxes, when they become old enough.

The Governor insisted that some articles of property would bear a heavy tax while other articles would not bear a tax at all. Illustrates by the Farmer having two bags of grain to send to mill, one holding two bushels, the other three; he had two horses, one eight years old, the other three; he said the farmer would place the three bushels upon the strong horse and the two bushel-bag upon the three year old, for the reason the old horse could carry the large bag as easy as the young horse could carry the small bag, and the colt could carry nothing.

The Governor admitted he said the Democratic party differed but never divided; it never had divided up to that time, and is not so much divided yet. The reason the Opposition never divides, is because there is not enough of them to divide. He said the Democratic party would not divide at the election. They would elect Breckinridge and Lane. Governor Ellis closed his reply by paying a handsome tribute to the character of Breckinridge and Lane.

The above is an outline of the prominent points in the discussion between the candidates for Governor, at Carthage. I shall not attempt to give a sketch of the replies, as I did not take notes, and fear I could not do the parties justice.

Mr. Pool's friends are perfectly delighted with their Candidate, and expect to give him considerably over the average vote for Moore.

As evidence of the effect of the discussion the Democrats to-day in speaking of it exhibit remarkably bad temper.

Gentlemen of Fayetteville who went to Carthage to hear the above discussion, have returned highly delighted with it, with Mr. Pool, and with the evidently telling effect upon his hearers.

INTERESTING ARTICLES.—An unusual press of matter this morning prevents more than the briefest reference to the article signed 'Reform,' which is from the pen of a very distinguished writer; and to the letter from John W. Norwood, Esq.

Several articles in type are omitted to make room for the discussion at Carthage.

COL. W. L. STEELE.—We are surprised to learn by a private letter from Col. Steele, received on Saturday, that the remarks with which we accompanied his letter on the 9th inst. have been construed by some persons as intimating our opinion that he *had* said at Baltimore what his letter stated he had *not* said, and that he was guilty, if not of falsehood, of prevarication and an atttempt to deceive the public by a *dodge* of the issue. Nothing was further from our thought. The tone of Col. Steele's letter rendered it necessary to state the facts as to our own action in the premises, and to show that he was "mistaken" as to the language of which he complained as forming part of the report we copied. Had Col. S. stated then, as he does now, that he had mislaid the Observer to which he alluded, the cause of his mistake would have been apparent.

Without again going into the matter of Col. Steele's speech—we cannot do so understandingly without publishing his letter, against his desire—we may properly suggest that the surest way to set himself right would have been, and is, *to let us know what he did say*. We entirely concur with him, that if his remarks are published at all, for whatever reason, they should be published correctly. It will give us great pleasure so to publish them if he will furnish us with a copy of the paper to which he refers as containing a correct report. We suppose that he has it, but we do not see the paper and had not known of its existence. We can only publish what we see, and the report copied from the American is the only one we have ever seen. That report, Col. S. says, and certainly we have not the shadow of a doubt he says correctly, was erroneously credited by the reporter to him instead of to a Virginia delegate.

THE ISSUE.—The following are the resolutions relative to taxation adopted by the Whig and Democratic State Conventions:—

WHIG "AD VALOREM."	DEMOCRATIC 'AD VALOREM.'
WHEREAS: Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all PROPERTY should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:	Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as *to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of* PROPERTY *in all sections of the State.—Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic Platform.*
Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of PROPERTY may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition Platform.*	

We place these resolves side by side, that the reader may see clearly the point at issue. It can be stated in a very few words, viz: Shall the Constitution be so amended as to give the Legislature the same power to tax slave property, that it now has over all other kinds of property? Shall slave property pay its fair share of the public taxes? Mr. Pool and the Whigs are in favor of the change. Gov. Ellis and the Democrats are opposed to the change. And that is the whole point in dispute.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT AND THE RIGHT TALK.—At a Whig Mass Meeting in Edenton last week, Mills Roberts, a plain, unpretending farmer of Gates County, was called out and said: "At first he was opposed to *ad valorem* because it reached his little negroes—of which he has over one hundred and twenty-five that have never been taxed. He said he had thought about the matter, weighed the circumstances and found that his young negroes were his most productive property—that they received the largest share of protection from the government, and was it right that they should go scot-free, while other property less valuable and which paid *more* taxes was less protected? He said it was not, in his opinion, and as an honest man he could not oppose any thing which seemed so just and fair as *ad valorem* or Equal Taxation. Hence his present position. He believed it right, just and equal to all, and should go for it, if it did make his taxes a little higher, as he owned the negroes should be taxed as well as the bone and muscle and brain of the poor white men."

THE TAX ON SLAVES.—We said on Monday and on Thursday that the statements attributed to this paper by "A Tax Payer," and published by the Winston Sentinel and Goldsboro' Rough Notes were *falsehoods*, known to be so by the writer and his publishers. Every man who has read the Observer since this campaign began, (as this anonymous writer professes to have done,) *knows* that they are *falsehoods*. Yet instead of correcting, the Rough Notes coolly says:—

"If it did *not* say what "A Tax Payer" and the Winston Sentinel ascribe to it, let it tell what it *did* say."

Of course the Rough Notes knows that we did exactly that very thing, in contradicting "A Tax Payer's" statements on Monday last.

The "Tay Payer" himself, while explaining in the last Sentinel one of his falsehoods that we exposed, manufactures another, in a sneaking way. We said, some weeks ago, that the taxes of the East, on *lands and slaves united*, would be increased only about $12,000. A "Tax Payer" pretends that we said that the tax on *slaves alone* in the East would be increased only $12,000. One of the Observers from which he makes a garbled extract, shows distinctly that the tax on slaves in the East alone would be increased from $71,212 to $118,800. The *aggregate* increase is reduced to $12,000 by the reduction on lands.

"A Tax Payer" says, again:—

"I have an Observer which declares that '*Real estate pays three dollars for every one dollar paid by slaves.*' In the same paper the taxes on real estate are put down at $191,145 98 and the tax on slaves at $118,330. Not even two dollars to one, let alone three."

The miserable cheat took care to omit the following, which immediately preceded his extract—(See Observer of March 22d and May 31st:)—

"It thus appears that $180,000,000 of slave property paid $118,330, whilst $98,072,993 of real estate paid $191,980 96, (or $196,145 98.) In other words, that ninety-eight millions in value of one kind of property now-pay nearly twice as much taxes as one hundred and eighty millions in value of another kind. Real estate pays three dollars for every one dollar paid by slaves."

After this exposure, the sheriff to whom "A Tax Payer" has to pay taxes, (if he have any to pay,) will look out lest he be cheated.

DEMOCRACY.—The Wilmington Journal's Democracy must be of the *bogus* kind. No genuine article would ever exhibit itself in denying to the people in Convention the right to amend their State Constitution and contending that the Legislature has the exclusive right to do so—a Legislature, too, which, in undertaking to amend the constitution some years ago, provided that "all free white men except free negroes" should have a vote for Senator.

The State Convention that amended the Constitution in 1835 was largely Democratic, if we recollect aright, with that Apostle and Solomon of Democracy, Mr. Macon, at its head. Could a body like that have made such an encroachment on the rights of the people as to take from them the power to amend their fundamental law? The Journal says so, but we deny it, and appeal to the debates, which show that the Democrats of 1835 were not of the Journal sort, and did no such outrageous act as the Journal charges.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—We see that the Wilmington Journal gives up considerable space to publish the proceedings of a Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in Cleveland County, away up in the West. Can't it manage somehow to squeeze in the proceedings of the meeting in Robeson, which "cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane?" Robeson is in the Journal's own District, and its party friends there are quite as much entitled to have their requests attended to as the Cleveland people; more entitled, for the Journal has misrepresented them and ought to set them right.

THE WHIG SPIRIT IN THE FIRST (MR. POOL'S) DISTRICT.—The Whigs in the first District are holding mass meetings in all its parts. Writing of that in Chowan, a correspondent of the Kinston Advocate says:—

Over fifty Democrats in Chowan County will vote for Pool.

Last year we gave Smith in the district 514 majority—this year Pool's majority will be at least ONE THOUSAND!

Two years ago the Democrats elected Badham in this county by a clear majority of 63—this year they have no candidate. We shall elect Eure in the Senate from Gates and Chowan by from 150 to 200. We have ten anti-*ad valorem* Whigs in the first Congressional District whilst we have over ONE THOUSAND *ad valorem* Democrats who will vote for John Pool! You know it was a great change that gave Smith his great majority in this district last year, but that change has no comparison to the one now taking place. Democrats publicly proclaim that there is no longer a National Democratic party, and that they are for Bell and Everett—they say there is no justice in our present system of Taxation, and they will not vote for a man who, like Gov. Ellis, sustains it—that they will vote for John Pool because he is for justice and equality and for Bell and Everett because they are the only national men before the people for the two highest offices in the gift of the people."

In Tyrrell County, the Albemarle Southron says that Ellis will not have more than thirty or forty votes.

ORANGE COUNTY POLITICS.—A friend writes us, under date of July 19:—

"Orange will send a Whig Senator and two Commoners, certain; and will give Pool three hundred majority I think; a gain of 275."

MORE CANDIDATES IN ROBESON.—Neill McNeill, Esq., Democrat, is out against Gen. Dockery for the Senate. And Mr. Stephen Boddiford, Democrat, is out for the Commons. Mr. Blount, we understand, has withdrawn.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,*

JACKSON, TENN., July 13 1860.

The Democrats here are badly split and pretty severe upon each other; one party charges Disunion; the other squatter sovereignty. Bell and Everett stock is rising every day. We all look with interest to your Governor's election, thinking it will have considerable influence in the South.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S STRENGTH IN KENTUCKY.—Breckinridge men in Louisville are offering bets to Douglas men that Breckinridge will beat Douglas as much as 5,000 votes in Kentucky. We can't say that we care whether Douglas beats Breckinridge or Breckinridge beats Douglas 5,000 votes. But they who concede any such contest as that between Douglas and Breckinridge give up the State to Bell and Everett by more than thirty thousand majority over either.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—We are under obligations to Theophilus Evans, Esq., of this county, for a bottle of very pleasant wine, the pure juice of this most abundant fruit, of which a great deal of wine is now made annually.

FRUIT.—And to Mr. Owen Lindley of Chatham, for some very fine apples, &c. from the celebrated Nursery of Messrs. Lindley in Chatham.

STEAMER BURNT.—The Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia for Richmond, caught fire in James River, near Jamestown, on Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, and was totally lost, with a valuable cargo. The passengers and the crew were saved, except three children, (names not mentioned,) who were drowned. The rescued were picked up, on boards, tables, &c., by another steamer which came up.

STATE STOCKS.—We note large sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 97. Virginia 91¼.

MARRIED,

In Goldsboro', on the 19th inst., by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Fayetteville, to Miss RACHAEL ROBERTS, of that place.

DIED,

Of Typhoid Fever, near Blockersville, in this county, on the night of the 17th inst., JOHN SESSOMS, son of Amos Sessoms, dec'd, in the 18th year of his age. Truly may it be said, "God moves in a mysterious way." The subject of this notice bid fair to make a useful citizen, but death came and claimed him as his victim. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." May that God, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comfort the afflicted mother in her bereavement, and save the entire family with all the powers of an Endless Salvation!—Com.

Any Gentleman

Desiring his Clothes made to measure,

IS invited to leave his orders with us any time PREVIOUS TO 15th AUGUST. Our facilities enable us to manufacture any kind, style or price of garment, and satisfaction guarantied.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21, 1860. 37-1m

Coats, Pants, Vests,

Shirts and Drawers,

MADE to measure at the lowest prices, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S,
21 Hay st.
July 21. 2t

Wedding Suits,

MADE to order, by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
July 21. 2t

☞ **Persons who may want 'The** National Fertilizer' while I am absent from home, will please call on the young gentlemen at the store of Geo. McNeill, Esq., and they will be supplied.
July 23.—1t B. ROSE.

Errant, Wilson & Bro.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars,

No. 12, Hay Street.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellence of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at
ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12, Hay Street.
July 21. 37-1lm

THE "SARATOGA,"

"Empress and Garibaldi" Trunks,

ARE especial favorites with the Ladies. Call and see the new styles, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
July 12. 35-3t

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Africa arrived this morning from Liverpool, 7th. Her political news is unimportant.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton—Sales for the week 70,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛, and holders are pressing on the market, but their offerings are freely met. The stock in port is not decreasing, considering the new arrivals. Rosin unchanged. Spirits turpentine active at 32s.

The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party have called a State Convention to meet at Milledgeville, Georgia, on Monday, the 13th of August, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential Electoral ticket, and for the further purpose of consulting in reference to the means that may be best calculated to secure its success.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.—The Georgia Atlas states that Mr. Stephens has written a letter, stating that he will soon take the stump in Georgia for Douglas and Johnson.

A thing may split one way and break another. The Democratic party is split up and broken down.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 23.

BACON,	11½ a 13½	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	14½ a 15	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		Nat. Fertilizer, 100 lbs.	1 75
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny	16 a 18	Liv. Sack	1 25 ● 1 30
Dundee	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	SHOT—	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Com. pr. bag	2 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Buck	2 12½
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FLOUR—		N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Family	6 75 a 6 85	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Super.	6 50 a 6 60	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Fine	6 25 a 6 35	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Scratched	6 00 a 6 10	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a 13½
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Crushed	12 a 13
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10½ a 11
Rye	1 00 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 50	New Orleans	8½ a 9¼
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 60 a 6 00
IRON—		Virgin, new,	2 00 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	31½ a 32½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Since Thursday's report the receipts have been large and prices fully sustained.

Cotton—Receipts light; no change.

Flour—We note a further decline of 25 cents per bbl. on all grades.

Grain—All kinds in demand at above quotations.

Turpentine and Spirits—No change since Thursday.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 21, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin 2 40, Yellow 2 40, Hard 1 20. Spirits 35. Bacon, N. C. hog round 13. Tobacco, 40 boxes good to fair at 17 to 35. No other transactions. Last sales of No. 1 and Pale rosin 2 75 to 3 25. Common 1 12½. Rio Coffee, 30 bags at 14½. Hay 95. Corn 51 to 73. Lime $1. Timber 3 50 to 6 50.

At New York, Cotton quiet but prices steadier than on Thursday, when the Journal of Commerce says they were more irregular than for many years: sales on Thursday and Friday of 2500 bales; middling uplands 10½. Southern Flour dull at 5 40 to 5 75. Southern red wheat 1 37 to 1 40. Spirits steady at 37 to 39.

We understand that Mr. E. J. Lilly of this place, purchased that beautiful fine-toned Piano in style of Louis XIV, manufactured by J. E. BOSWELL & CO., of Baltimore. This was the most beautiful and finest toned instrument ever sold in this town.

Mr. Boswell has received several orders for those fine-toned Pianos.
July 23. 1t

5000 BUSHELS PRIME CORN,
250 Spirit Barrels,
10 Barrels best Glue,
13 Tons Hoop Iron,
For sale at WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO'S.
July 19, 1860. 37-1m

Bacon! Bacon!!

20 HHDS. BALTIMORE BACON SIDES, just received by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-i3w

Corn! Corn!!

500 BAGS HERTFORD COUNTY CORN, received by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-i3w

Hay! Hay!!

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, received and for sale by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-i3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONER; middle aged woman preferred. Address Box 110, Fayetteville P. O.
July 23. 37-itf

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK and WASHER. A liberal price will be paid for one that can come well recommended.
J. H. HAWLEY.
July 14. 1tpd

DR. S. S. BLODGETT

WRITING to the "*Dental Cosmos*," condemns the use of fine charcoal as a tooth-powder. He asserts that "it is as sharp as diamond dust and soon wears off the enamel." He says: "The great detrifice that should be used at all times and under all circumstances is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth and its cleaning properties will correct the breath and remove all offensive odor sooner than any article I have ever seen." The

"Aromatic and Antiseptic" Tooth Soap,

is offered for sale with perfect confidence in its ability to perform all which it promises. Put up in neat packages at 25 cents each, and sold by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21. 37-4t

The Presbyterian Psalmodist—character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's Magazine for August 1860. E. J. HALE & SON.
July 21.

The Eclectic Magazine for Aug.
July 23. E. J. HALE & SON.

Runaway!

JOHN WHITE, a mulatto boy, about 18 years old, an indented apprentice to the subscriber, runaway on the 8th inst. This is to forbid any person from hiring, harboring, or employing the said runaway apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any person who may do so. A reward of five cents will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence on the Raleigh Road, East side Cape Fear JOHN McPHAIL.
July 20. 37*2tpd

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

TICKETS! TICKETS!

Tickets for John Pool for Governor may be had at this office at 50 cents per thousand, to those who choose to pay for them, or gratis.

When sent by mail, the postage will be 10 cts per 1000 Tickets (a cent a sheet.)

See that your Counties are supplied.

THEY HAVE AT LAST ARRIVED!

PER Steamer Fanny I have received a fine assortment of

Saratoga and Newport

TRUNKS FOR LADIES.

They are perfect in their arrangement; something entirely new, and for strength, beauty and economy cannot be beat; in fact, surpassing all others ever before brought to this market, and are sold at great bargains.

Gents Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Buggy Trunks, New Style English Travelling Trunks, Umbrellas for Buggies and Promenade.

All those Goods are sold now cheaper than ever, to make room for my large Fall Importations.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
GEORGE BRANDT.
July 16. 35-1tf

Trunks for Ladies!
Trunks for Gentlemen!
Trunks for Misses!
Trunks for Boys!
Trunks for Traveling!
Trunks for Packing!
Trunks for Everybody!
Trunks for Anybody!

The largest stock at the lowest prices, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
July 10. 34-4t

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

OUR FIRST INSTALMENT OF

"Saratoga" Trunks,

FRESH from the Manufactory. **The ladies** are invited to call and see this triumph of art.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
July 12. 35-3t

AGENTS WANTED.

50 Dollars a Month, and all Expenses paid.

AN ACTIVE AGENT is wanted in every County in the United States and Canadas, to solicit orders and introduce our New National Double Thread $20 SEWING MACHINE. Warranted equal to any high priced machine. Practical for every family, which makes it the cheapest and most popular machine in existence. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted, to travel and solicit orders by Sample, at a salary of $50 per month and expenses. Business permanent. Address, with stamp, for conditions and instructions,

J. W. HARRIS & CO.
SHOE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE, BOSTON, MASS.
July 20. 37-8w

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

July 1st, 1860.

EVERY ACCOUNT on our books previous to above date IS MADE OUT and *due*. Those who call and pay will save us the necessity of presenting their bills. Interest charged on all bills after they fall due and remain unpaid.

We NEED money and patrons will please oblige us with PROMPT PAYMENTS.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St.
July 9. 33-1m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.

Elijah F. Moore vs. William S. Smith.

Original Attachment and Garnishment issue.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, William S. Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William S. Smith to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1860.
37*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

Joseph Thompson, Administrator of John P. Fulmore, deceased, vs. Alexander Fulmore, Zachariah Fulmore, Mary Daniel, John W. Powell, Orra M. Fuller, Nancy Ashley, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyer and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyre and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro-confesso will

SELECT SCHOOL.

PITTSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will resume the exercises of his School in the Male Academy, on the 23d inst.

For English branches, per term, $20 00
For Ancient Languages " 25 00

Board may be obtained in the country for $7 per month, washing included; in the vilinge for $10 per month.

No deduction is made after the pupil has entered the school, except for sickness.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

REFERENCES.—Pres. Swain, and Faculty of the University; Rev. J. Tilett and H. A. London, Esq., Pittsboro'.
July 9. 35-*5t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence the 23d of July. The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.

Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, $30 00
Other rates, $15 and 20 00

The principal has make arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month

For further information address

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
July 7. 33-*4t

RED SPRINGS ACADEMY

Robeson County, N. C

THE EXERCISES of this School, under the management of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday August 6th.

The course of instruction will be thorough and such as to prepare young men for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of 20 weeks each. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance till close of the Session, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

RATES OF TUITION.

English Branches $8, $10 and $12; Languages and Higher Mathematics $18. Board convenient to the Academy at $7 and $8 per month.

HAMILTON McMILLAN, M. A., } Principals.
WILLIAM J. STUART, }
June 26. (Presbyterian 6 times.) 31*6t

Carbonton School.

THE second session of Carbonton Academy will commence on Monday the ninth of July 1860.

Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session of 20 weeks—contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $7 per month, exclusive of washing. For futher information, address John C. Campbell, Principal, at Carbonton, Moore County, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant village in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road. JOHN C. CAMPBELL.
June 28, 1860. 31*4tpd

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE

SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $5 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20, with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, } Principals.
WM. J. HEADEN, A. B. }
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 31-4t*

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $16, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER.
Sec'y B'd Trus.
May 30. 23-*3tpd

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10t*pd

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*lypd

NEW BOOKS.

THE MARBLE FAUN, by Hawthorne; Southern Wealth and Northern Profits; A Life Struggle, by Miss Pardoe; Passing Thoughts, by Sewell; Night Lessons from Scripture, by Do.

Women of Worth; Art Recreations.

Men who have Risen; The Federalist; Scott's Poetical Works; Druitt's Modern Surgery; Field's Pear Culture; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON
April 18, 1860.

EDITH'S Ministry; Sunshine, or Kate Vinton; Flounced Robe, and What it Cost. Just rec'd.
Dec 8. E. J. HALE & SON

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 30. 13tf

ICHARDRSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.

E. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27*7t

I will have in Fayetteville

ON the 27th JULY, SEVENTY LARGE KENTUCKY MULES. I hope to be able to supply all my old friends and customers that may be wanting Mules, at prices as low as any other can possibly do from Kentucky. H. T. WILSON.
Paris, Ky., June 25. 81*tf

CAPE FEAR LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 38tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an infant who used it, in which it was administered, to refuse to take it after the first trial. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine. If timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*as

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 31f

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 86-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

E. E. BULLA,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.
June, 1860. 33-4m

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.
July 14, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from AUGUST 2 until SEPTEMBER.
June 26. 30-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE MCLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

NOTICE.

I WILL be at the following places in Harnett county, on the days named, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes for 1859. Tax-payers will please be prompt in meeting me.

At the same times and places the candidates for the Legislature and Sheriff, will address the people. The Magistrates appointed to take the tax lists, will also attend for that purpose.

At Barbecue, Monday, 23d July.
" U. L. River, Tuesday, 24th "
" Stewart's Creek, Wednesday. 25th "
" Grove, Thursday, 26th "
" Neill's Creek, Friday, 27th "
" Buckhorn, Saturday, 28th "

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff of Harnett County.
July 5. 33-tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,

32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. SUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S. WYATT & Co. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TOPPER, Esq " HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
R. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. V. LEITCH, Esq " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. S. CARSON, Ed So. Bap. JOHN W. SEITON, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. *Of Scotland Neck.* *Late of Warrenton.*

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

124 *Pearl Street,*

NEW YORK.

Will open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September, 1860, under the name of

HYMAN, DANCY & CO.

July 3, 1860. 32tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

R. M. ORRELL.

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }
Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 53-3m*d

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

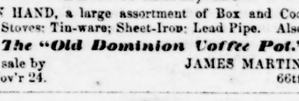
ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1860. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.
September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

Hardware, Cutlery,

SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON,

TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves: Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron: Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment.

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

Books! Books!

FURTHER supplies of the Southern Harmony; N. C. Readers Nos. 1, 2, 3; Monteith's Geography Nos. 1, 2, 3; Lincoln's Botany; Kames Elements; Webster's Primary Dictionary; Davies' Arithmetic; Columbian Orator; Northend's American Speaker; Little Speaker; Emerson's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SON

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and [illegible] C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in the departments. The Principal and his lady propose to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the family character. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly increase the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McKAY,
Sec'y Board of Trus.
June 18, 1860.

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS

ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings and fitted up for CAR and MACHINE WORK and HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that he is prepared to execute all orders in their line of business and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Have first-class Woodworth Planeing Machine, which we use to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings. Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all sizes manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & PEMBERTON,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtsmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located their TANNERY and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., and call the attention of the whole South is earnestly, but particularly the citizens and Planters of our State, who are determined not to be put down by those who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes, it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Oak Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put one piece in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time for the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
March 23, 1860. 4tf

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL those indebted to me by note or account please call and settle. Those owing me prior to Jan'y 1860, need expect no longer indulgence, as I need the money to pay my debts with.

J. C. [illegible]
July 12. 41tf

Notice to Cotton & Turpentine Farmers.

WE KEEP constantly on hand, Bagging and Rope, new and second hand Spirit Casks, and Resin Oil and Glue. Will fill orders for Guano, Hoop Iron, &c., at lowest market prices. Apply to

JAS. T. PETTEWAY & Co.
Wilmington, June 23, 1860. 28tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES; MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*tf

Agreeable to the request

of a number of friends and independent citizens, I declare myself a Candidate for Sheriff of Robeson County. I look to the independent citizens of that county for my support, and will, if elected, perform my duty to the best of my ability.

J. A. P. CONOLY.
July 13. 35-3t*pd

MOREHEAD CITY.

Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday the 23d of August 1860, there will be sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public square and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $12000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful seaside resort and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.
July 11. 35*tf

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.

THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 3 years time will be given. The place is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of lands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best locations in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or Eli & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 37*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A. D. 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRIS, C. C. C.
Issued 6th June, 1860. 37*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Murdock McKenzie, Administrator of Daniel McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Archibald Watson, John H. Watson, Daniel Watson, Alexander M. Watson, James S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Grizzalla M. Watson, vs. John McKenzie, John Wilkison and wife Margaret.

Petition for sale of slaves, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants John McKenzie and John Wilkison and wife Margaret, in the above mentioned Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, W. H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Lumberton, Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860. W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.
July 18. 35*6w

Catechism of U. States History.

By B. R. CARROLL—a Southern School Book.
March 28. E. J. HALE & SON

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.